

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892.

If our friends who force us with manuer ipis for publication, thisk to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases

SECOND TERM PLATFORMS.

For Benjamin Harrison, Candidate for a Sec ond Nomination and a Second Term,

From the Immount Address of his Respected Grandfuther, Marry 4, 1811. I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of and the corrections which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in defects of the Constitution. Of these is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagnelous mind of Mr. Jefferson easily saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made. hitherto without success, to apply the amendatory nower of the States to its correction. As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidi-

ous, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it. fl continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that republies can commit no greater error than to adopt or continue any feature in their systems of government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obligos them to commit the management of their affairs. And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than long continuance in an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting, nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted re publican patriot. When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind. like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his besom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the de-clining years of its victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has intrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period the accountable agent, not the principal-the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my ald to it by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

For Grover Cleveland, Candidate for a Third

From his Own Letter A copting a first Numination, Aug. 18, 1884. When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to ssume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of polities; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and dges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full lization of a Government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from reflection. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for realection a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a Govern ment by the people. GROVER CLEVELAND.

# Disinterested Observations.

When JAMES G. BLAINE defeated the third term conspiracy in 1880 at the cost to himself of the loss of the Republican nomination, after thirty-five ballots the votes of the BLAINE Republicans in the Convention made GARFIELD the party's candidate. A in progress, and their real purport and few months later the votes of the BLAINE Republicans in the country elected Gen. GARFIELD as President. The personn' relations between the natural and the fortuitous leader of the party, the greater political genius and the lesser, were marked up to the time of GARFIELD's tragic end by a perfect understanding, an absence of anything like jealousy or distrust on either side, and a mutual sentiment of warm friendship which in its expression sometimes became sentimentality.

Gen. GARPIELD's first step after his election was to invite Mr. BLAINE to become his principal adviser in office and the chief personage, after himself, in the new Administration. The spirit of the letter that conveyed this invitation from Menter to Augusta may be inferred from Mr. BLAINE's reply, which accidentally found its way to the public after the assassination of the President. It is interesting at this time to consider the terms in which the man who had lost the nomination but made the President, pledged his political loyalty to the man who had unexpectedly profited by the other's loss:

"My DEAR GARRIED: Your generous invitation enter your Caldnet as Secretary of State has been under deration for more than three weeks, though it had really never occurred to my mind until at our late con re you presented it with such cogent arguments favor, and with such warmth of personal friend ship in aid of your kind offer. I now any to you, in the same cordist spirit in which you have invited me, that

n our new relations, I shall give all that I am, and all that I can hope to be, freely and joyfully to your ser-vice. You need no pledge of my loyalty in heart and act. I should be false to myself did I not prove true both to the great trust you conside in me and your own personal and political fortunes in the present and future. Your Administration most be made eminently successful and strong in the confidence and pride of people, not at all directing its energies for lection, and compelling that result by logic of events and by imperious necessatios of the sit-mation to the most desirable consummation. I feel that next to yourself I can possibly contribute as much influence as any other. I say this not from egetism of vainglory, but merely as a deduction from the plain analysis of political forces which have been at work in the country for five years past, and which have been sig-

mificantly shown in two great National Conventions.
"I accept it as one of the happinst electrostates con-nected with this affair that in allying my political fortanes with yours, or, rather, for a time merging mine In yours, my heart goes with my head, and that I sarry tical support, but personal and dei friendship. I can but regard it as somewhat remarkable that two men entering Congress at the same age, induspeed by the same aims, and cherishing the same ambitions, abould nover for a single moment, in cell years of close intimacy, have bad a misan derstanding or coolness, and that our friendship has steadily grown with our growth and strengthened with

"It is this fact which has led me to the conclusion embedied in this letter, for however much, Garreen, I might admire you as a statesman, I would not enter your Cabinet if I did not believe in you as a man and love you as a triend. Always faithfully

If Gen. GARFIELD had lived through his term and had entered upon the second term programme indicated by BLAINE in this remarkable letter, and if BLAINE, after writing such a letter, had by active enterprise or by passive acquiescence, allowed himself to stand in the way of GARTILLD's reduce-

harsh to characterize his political treachery and his personal dishonor.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, like JAMES A. GAR-FIELD, owed his nomination to Mr. BLAINE'S influence, and his election to Mr. BLAINE'S powerful services. In 1889 as in 1881, the accidental leader of the party summoned the party's acknowledged chieftain to the new Cabinet as Secretary of State. How much further the parallel goes is a question belonging to unwritten history. There are those who believe that the appointment of BLAINE by HARRISON was grudgingly decided upon, and decided upon, not as an net of gratitude, but as a measure of policy, if not actually of self-preservation. There are those who affirm that during the three years of close official association the attitude of the President toward his distinguished Secretary of State has been one of personal distrust, suspicious jealousy, and the continuous and self-conscious embarrassment which the smaller man in the larger place is apt to feel in the presence of the larger man in the smaller place. Whether such is the case or not, Gen. HARmison knows and Mr. Blaineknows. There may be others that know, but no one knowing has yet published the facts in the shape

of impartial and conclusive testimony. Now, the friends of Gen. HARRISON are denouncing Mr. BLAINE for political treachery and personal disloyalty with just about as much bitterness as if they had positive evidence that Mr. BLAINE entered Gen. Hannison's Cabinet under a compact like that which he signed voluntarily when he signed the letter to GARFIELD cited above. Can this be so? When HARRISON invited BLAINE to become Secretary of State, did BLAINE respond: "I shall give all that I am, all that I can hope to be, freely and joyfully to your service"? Did he inform the President that his heart went with his head, and that his main effort should be to assist in making such an Administration as would compel the renomination of BENJAMIN HARRISON for a second term? Did he agree to merge his political fortunes in those of the Indiana statesman? Did he assure the

President that he brought to him not only

political support, but personal and devoted

friendship? If Mr. BLAINE accepted office from Gen. HARBISON with any such pledge or understanding as that which he registered in his glowing letter of Dec. 20, 1880, to James A. so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is | GARFIELD, the supporters of the President for a second term are certainly justified in denouncing the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE In the severest terms as a political traitor and a false friend. If Mr. BLAINE sent to Minneapolis a missive of acceptance only one-half as affectionate and self-effacing as that which went to Mentor. his present conduct is black indeed. It is true that he has not announced himself as a candidate against HARRISON. It is true that he has not said a word to indicate that improved health has led him to reconsider his declaration of intentions in the February letter to CLARKSON. But Mr. BLAINE'S admirers at Minneapolis and elsewhere are proceeding upon the theory that although BLAINE may still decline to go before the Convention, the Convention cannot be inhibited from going to BLAINE; and while that is the situation it would be Mr. BLAINE's plain duty, under any such pledge to HARRISON as he made to GARFIELD. to write a letter if necessary every hour of the day declaring in the most emphatic

> Has Gen. HARRISON any such pledge in Mr. BLAINE's handwriting? If he has, we advise him to produce it, and to produce it to-day, or to-morrow at the latest. If no such document is in existence, we advise him to stop the talk of his organs and shouters about any personal disloyalty in the present attitude of the statesman who on Saturday resigned the office of Secretary of State and became a private citizen.

language at his command that he will not

accept if nominated, or serve if elected.

### Important New Phases of Submarine Warfare.

Two novel and suggestive trials of American devices in submarine warfare are no especially their real relation are perhaps not generally understood.

The experiments with the Destroyer's gun are still going on, and the latest shot is a great improvement over the first, in point of effective results. The eccentric movements of the projectiles, both vertically and laterally, have of course been surprising; yet it is seen that the submarine gun has a good degree of accuracy at 300 feet, and a total range twice as great.

The other experiments, simultaneously going on, have been with the BAKER submarine boat at Detroit. This is only one of several American inventions of the sort. Five years ago Congress provided for building a steel submarine torpedo boat, and not quite four years ago Secretary Whir-NLY, under the suggestion of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, published a circular describing its requirements and inviting proposals for it. Speed, certainty of direction, invisibility, and safety from the enemy's fire were said to be the greatest needs in such a craft. But in order that inventors might not be discouraged the Navy Department made the following provision:

"If no novel method for insuring certainty of approach (when submerged) be devised, a design showing at the expense of invisibility, great speed for use ou side the range of effective hostile fire would be des ble; providing always that submergence to a safety depth can be quickly secured and certainty of approach till be retained when coming within the danger zone Within the danger zone a part of the speed of approach may be given up for the sake of obtaining water cover provided certainty of approach can be still maintained until the object of attack is so near that this certainty is virtually secure even when the boat is deeply su merged for the purpose of obtaining total invisible or for delivering the attack at a valuerable point."

A good many things were suggested in the recent trials of the BAKER boat at Detroit, although she was not quite successful. It should be noted that Sims, with his electrically directed torpedo, has recently completed in England a series of successful experiments from a boat in motion. That is to say, at a speed of eight or nine knots he launched his torpedo, which carries a reel of wire, and sent it at a speed of from fifteen to twenty knots ahead of him, at distances over a mile, under complete control as to direction and speed.

Now, it is perfectly feasible to-day to submerge the BAKER boat until the conning tower is only about one foot above the water; and it makes very little difference whether there is a heavy sea or not. Accordingly, it would be practicable to carry a Sims torpedo alongside such a partially submerged boat for a distance of a mile from an enemy's blockading fleet, and by means of range lights on the torpedo float direct it with absolute accuracy toward a hostile ship. The charge of the torpedo is 500 pounds. It is unlikely that any not could be devised syfficiently strong to withstand the blow of such a torpedo. We understand that the Naval Ordnance Bureau regards this as a perfectly feasible plan. and that it will recommend the acquisition

of a trial Sims boat for this purpose, In the next place, the submarine boat may tion, no term of repreach would be too be considered with a view to a utilization of the submarine gun. This, hitherto, is un derstood to have been what the Naval Ord nance Bureau wanted the boat for. In that case, however, total submergence would be needed. Taking what has already been accomplished as a guide, we have here a projectile torpedo weighing nearly a ton, animated with a velocity of probably forty miles, and possessing, therefore, energy enough to break through any defensive net. This torpedo also carries a bursting charge of 500 pounds. This suggests a second feasible application of the submarine boat, and

one of very great defensive value. The necessity for the development of good submarine boat in this country is very great, as we are far behind France, Spain, and Italy in this particular. We can not, of course, rely solely for defensive purposes on such weapons, but they are susceptible of being developed into most valuable adjuncts of our payal resources. The gun on board of the armored battle ship maintains its preëminent importance, but for harbor defence purposes the submarine boat, with weapons now under development, must very soon find its place as an important auxiliary.

Sung at Minneapolis. "Let me write the campaign songs of the party and I care not who its candidate is.' That is the form which the too much quoted remark of Fletcher of Saltoun would take nowadays, provided that admirer of ballads were willing to take upon himself the awful responsibility of fathering the campaign ditties with which the printing presses are already groaning, and which will make the country groan sorely before November. Yet now that the partisans of the Hon, BENJAMIN HARRISON are biting their thumbs at the friends of the Hon. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE, and heavenly Harmony seurries away with her hands to her scandalized ears, it is refreshing to hear the campaign poets tuning up and preluding. We are in receipt of a BLAINE campaign song and a HARRISON campaign song. One is the more ingenious, the other more imaginative. We feel that it is our duty to give specimens of each, so that our readers may be in a position to decide for themselves which is the worse. The Han-RISON effort bears the chaste title of 'Grandfather's Hat Fits Ben." and is accompanied with a picture of BEN wearing WILLIAM HENRY'S celebrated tile. In stanza number one we see WILLIAM HENRY

repulsing the bloodthirsty savage: "When savages threatened the land And roamed with the torch and the knife, Ah, few could their fury withstand, And panic and terror were rife. But out in the West there appeared A leader right loyal and true, And TECURARII went broke when he felt the bol

Of gallant old Tippecanoe" The wild Northwestern vigor of "Tecum SEH went broke "deserves more than a pass ing notice, but we hasten to the chorus and its hyperbolical encomium of " Bex":

" And grandfather's but fits Bax. For BENJAMIN stands about seventeen bands, The loftlest statesman in sight. Yes, grandfather's hat fits Bun lle wears it with dignified grace,

So rally again and but Uncle Ben

Right back in his grandfather's place." Unimaginative persons who may feel like calling in question the poet's assertion that Gen. HARRISON stands about seventeen hands high, should be reminded that the foot rule is not a poetle instrument. We must assume that hands and even feet and inches are used in a liberal or even allegorical manner when Gen. HARRISON is spoken of as the loftiest statesman in sight. Indeed, there are heated of ectors to the occupant of his grandfather's hat who insist that he is not in sight, and that the hat has been cocked since last Saturday night, and the grandson knocked into it. But with these ribald ries of partisanship we have nothing to do We are out for poetry, and fortunately the BLAINE boomers are well aware of the sussive influence of song, and keep a poet. His poem, called "BLAINE," runs in this powerful but somewhat uniform and monot-

onous measure: BLAINE, BLAINE, JIM BLAINE Of Maine, our man of brain and might and main, Without a stain; our plain Jix BLAIRE of Maine The man to hold the rein and stand the strain and run the train and boom the mat And right maintain and give us peace again; And prosper all the plain, from main to main. The man to pile the grain and speed the plough and

And ope the mining vein and make our mills and workshops hum again,

And hang the crane and be our President, to plat Our man of brain and might and main, Without a stain, plain Jix BLAINE of Maine."

It is not as certain, perhaps, as the poet thinks, that Mr. BLAINE can stand the strain, nor do we understand what is meant by "giving us peace again." Peace is already found in all parts of the country except Minneapolis. We should say, too, that Gen. TRACY was the man to boom the main, and JERRY RUSK the man to pile the grain and hold the rein, and JERRY SIMPSON the man to speed the plough, but it is an ungracious business to

account for himself. According to a despatch from Minneapolis the Hon. Jacob S. Fasserr, the shirt-sleeves statesman, has ordered 100,000 copies of this song, which "has the approval of PLATT, CLARKSON, and QUAY.' Messrs, Platt, Clarkson, and Quay have a heavy responsibility if this is the case. Mr. FASSETT "refused to say who composed the song." He is too modest.

take a poet by the throat and force him to

Mistakes of Benjamin. Gen. HARRISON should not have had himself interviewed to hint at his imaginary grievances. That was not a dignified or a wise course. It was a mistake for certain members of his Cabinet to proctain his titles to renomination. It has been a mistake all along for some of his fooi friends. including the astounding Russell Han-BISON, to nag Mr. BLAINE, instruct him as to his duty, and try to force his hand and direct his conduct. It was a mistake to assume that Mr. BLAINE was or is under any obligation to Gen. HARRISON. The obligation is the other way. It was a large mistake to take it for granted that Gen. HARRIson had a preëmption upon the Presidency, and that nobody else need apply.

Gen. HARRISON may yet come out all right at Minneapolis, but it will not be on account of any peculiar tact or discretion shown by him or his friends in reference to Mr. BLAINE. That gentleman has been builtied and badgered most unwisely and unnecessarily. Nobody has any reason to blame him if, tired of being pursued, he turns about and becomes pursuer.

Congress should not neglect the consideration of the bill for a moderate increase of the enlisted force of the navy, which Mr. HEE-DEET's committee has just reported. The limit now allowed by law is 8,250, including apprentices; and the actual number in service at a recent date was 8,188, or within 62 of the maximum, the object being to go close to the limit

without the risk of passing it. But there is a lack of men for the ships now

New York, the Monterey, the Detroit, the Mont gomery, the Marblehead, the Machias, the Cas tine, the Bancroft, and the ram will be ready Where are crews for these vessels to come from? Of course, some old wooden craft will Irop out and their complements will be avail able. But there will be needed men besides and one of these vessels, the New York, is much bigger than any ship ever in commissio

in our navy. There are also other vessels coming on-the Maine and the Texas, the Raleigh and the Cin-cinnati, Cruiser No. 8, and the still larger No. 12 and No. 13, the Indiana, the Massachusetts and the Oregon, the four new monitors, and still others. The limit of the enlisted force should be enlarged betimes, and only as much actual increase as is required at any given moment need be supplied.

Mr. CLEVELAND, more than any other living tatesman, represents the ethical side of our politica.

The mythical side of our politics, you probably meant to say.

The arrival of June has given evidence to

some of the garrisons, whom the army's spring moving sent southward this year, that this ountry has a great range of temperature. For example, the First Cavalry, Col. A. K. ARNOLD's regiment, which passed the midwinter in Montana and Dakota, is now await ing midsummer in Arizona and New Mex ico. Troop D. which was stationed at Fort Keogh, is now at Fort Apache. Troops B. C, F, F, G, H, K, which were at Custer, Assiniboine, and Buford, are sunning them selves at Grant and Bayard. The regiment with which they exchanged, the Tenth Cavalry, Col. J. K. Mizner, has an experience of the opposite sort, except that just now it must be more pleasurable. But in a few months. when June on the Rio Grande is contrasted with January on the Yellowstone, the eli

tion will be more manifest there. The army's annual house movings tend to make a fairer distribution of shiverings and swelterings, bakings and blizzards; and as nowadays the clothing and rations take more account of latitude than formerly, the discomforts of transfers from the Canadian to the Mexican border are less trying.

matic elements involved in exchanges of sta-

In the closing week of May there was a big gathering of the colored people of Alabama, in the town of Tuskegee, where a school festival was held. One of the accounts of the affair says that there were "acres of muleand miles of people," mules by the hundred and people to the number of nearly 0,000, who had travelled from all parts of the State in their wagons to Tuskegee. It is highly pleasing to read of the excellent demeanor and behavior of the multitude during the days of the assemblage and in presence of the colored students of the Normal School. No crowd of people of any color could have made a better record on such an occasion. Order, harmony, and pleasantry prevailed from first to last. There was not a policeman on the ground. The old folks, who had been slaves in their youthful years, looked with pride on the 450 bright students of their race, boys and girls, who were enjoying the benefits of education in Tuskegee. The illustrious FEFD-ERICK DOUGLASS himself was there, and he spoke to them from a pavilion which had been decorated with flowers and Florida moss. No wonder that the singing was exultant.

The law of evolution is in operation among the colored people of Alabama.

It is an exceedingly important project of which we have news from Montreal, the project for the construction of a mammoth ship railway from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay. It concerns not only the interests of Canada and of our Northwestern States, but also those of the city of New York. Its execution will as suredly be advantageous to Canadian commercial interests in shortening the distance between the Western lakes and the Atlantic Ocean by way of the St. Lawrence, thus increasing the amount of the produce of our Western States carried by that route to foreign markets.

Preliminary surveys have shown that the project is feasible; an eminent engineer is ready to take hold of it: a Canadian company has been organized to carry it out, and the requisite capital, which is estimated at about \$15,000,000, is to be procured in London. The width of the neck of land lying between the two bodies of water is only sixty-six miles: the roadbed, fifty feet in width, is to have six parallel steel tracks, and it will be possible to move vessels of 5,000 tons burden over the

We repeat that this is an exceedingly important project, and that the commerce of New York must be affected by its execution. We are fold that the Eric Canal cannot be so enlarged as to provide for the enermous commerce of the lakes, and that the transportation business of that canal, as well as of the railway system of this State, must be largely diverted to the new route.

It may be taken for granted that the parties immediately in interest here will give due heed to all the facts of the case.

There is a bright prospect for Coney Island this summer. In old times there were occasionally disturbances at Coney Island on Sunday; but in our better times, the multitudes that go there for Sunday recreation are orderly, good-natured, well-behaved, and happy, finding pleasure in the sait water and the sea breezes, in the feaming beer, the tempting sausages, and the ples; in the spectacles, the concerts, and the merry-go-rounds, not to speak of the sermons.

Let some of the swells hie to foreign shores, If they like: let others of them go to Newport or Saratoga, if they want to; but still, after all the fashionables have left town, it remains a fact that there is a far bigger multitude of plain people who are satisfied to enjoy a Sunday outing by taking a trip to Coney Island.

A considerable number of lives have been lost and a vast amount of property has been destroyed by the Western floods and tornadoes. We cannot yet tell just how many people have suffered personally by the terrible calamities of the past fortnight. The first despatches from the regions covered by the floods and from those swept by the tornadoes exaggerated the number greatly, under the influence of the terror that prevailed. But it may safely be estimated that over hundred persons have lost their lives and that hundreds of others have suffered bodily hurt through these two visitations. The destruction of property, especially crops, by the floods has been far greater than that by the tornadoes, though the Kansas-Arkansas tornado wrought ruin in many towns along its track; and it is safe to say that fifty millions of dollars would be needed to cover the loscaused by the waters and the winds.

The floods extended from the upper waters of the Mississippi and the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico. The tornado appears to have started in Nebraska, and to have taken a southward course through Kansas, Ohishoma, Arkansas, and Texas to the coast. During the past week we have heard of what may be called branch tornadoes in Missouri, Illinois and other States, the trails of some of which have been very peculiar. They have been accompanied often by heavy rain storms.

From all is ints along the lines of the floods and the ternadoes we have news that the people are getting over their terror, that they are striving to take hold again of the duties of life, and that they are already beginning to repair the damages that have been wrought. In the ravaged towns of Kansas men are at work, while along the Mississippi the farmers whose cotton fields have been destroyed are already making preparation to put in such ther crops as can now be raised. Those who have suffered becausements must ever sorrow; those who have met with mishaps can but sock such relief as may be had; those who have lost property will try to retrieve their losses. There is a hopeful spirit even in the in commission, while during the next year the 'regions that have been desolated.

MISERY AT HOPATOONS. Complaint Against the Belaware, Lacks

wanna and Western Railroad To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: The many who visited Lake Hopateong on Decoration Day and endeavored to return by the regularly scheduled 8:26 P. M. train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad going east will have occasion to remember their experience for many days to come, and it may be a pertinent suggestion to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to thoroughly investigate the causes that occasioned so much delay and annoyance to the one hundred or more stalled at Hopatcong station, and the terrible anxiety experienced by the waiting ones at home. That there Is something radically wrong with the manner in which the affairs of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Bailroad Company are conducted by its representatives at the above mentioned station cannot for a moment be

doubted. In the first place, the agent in charge of the station hesitated at selling a would-be passenger a ticket until the company was threatoned with trouble. He claimed it was after hours, though a train was still due. Next the telegraphist was induced to wire the authorities at Hoboben for instructions after the 8:23 train had thundered by. He was ordered to stop the next train. He went up the track with his red light and waved it when the train was seen approaching. It went by at the rate of forty mines an hour. I am not familiar with railroad signais, and do not know that "a right of way," or "clear" can be given with a red light. If not, on what grounds could an engineer accept the responsibility of passing a danger signal without so much as attempting to slow down. Had he struck a wreck or that curve about the station I doubt if he could have saved a soul on his train—we should have buried our dear ones, read of it in the papers for a few days, and "nothing done." ties at Hoboben for instructions after the 8:2

done."

A few moments after this train had passed, a man came onto the station platform, and I leard him tell the telegraph operator he had given the right of way signal, which the telegraph operator indignantly denied. If he dil

given the right of way signal, which the telegraph operator indignantly denied. If he dil give the wrong signal, why does the company permit such important work to be performed by such an incompetent employee? If it was not the duty of the telegraph operator to signal trains, where was the man whose duty it was? If the signal was right and the engineer at fault, he should be setdown from his engine at once, and never again be permitted to board another on any road. A freight train was inally stopped, and in the trainmen's car at the rear we were packed like sheep and conveyed to lover, wherea special train was made up, which took us to Morristown, and from there a regular train hore us to our several destinations.

While coming down on the "special" a train hand was asked why the regular train had not stopped at Hopatcong. He replied he guessed it was chuck full. Would this te an excuse? I asked the same question of an employee of the road this A. M. He answered: "A new time table went into effect Monday, and I guess the boys hadn't looked at it." Would this be an excuse? I am aware that unless the press of the country takes up the just cause of the people in matters of this kind little can be accomplished by a complaint, a recognition of it by the complained sagainst being confined usually to a quotation from the late lamented Tweed. "What are you going to do about it?" or one from the ditto likewise Vanderbilt, "The public be damned."

J. H. RIMMER, Summit, N. J.

### PREACHERS DENOUNCE THE LYNCHING. The Rev. Mr. Hudant of Port Jervis Says

Its Chizens Were Murderers, PORT JERVIS, June 5.-Most of the clergy of Port Jervis, in their sermons to-day, spoke on the lynching of "Bob" Lewis. The Roy. H. Hudnut of the Presbyterian Church denounced the conduct of those citizens who passively acquiesced in the bloody deed, and made no attempt to interfere with the mob. Ho said the lynching was indefensible from every point of view, and characterized as murderers those who were responsible for it. That the lynchers did not make the terrible mistake of hanging the wrong man was purely a mat ter of good luck, as the prisoner had not been positively identified as the guilty man. The lynching was a disgrace to civilization, and a

lynching was a disgrace to civilization, and a deep and indelible stain on this community. Mr. Hudnut was one of those who actively interiered to restrain the lynchers.

The Rev. Amo Venema of the Reformed Church, in the rear of which the lynching took place, expressed his condemnation of the organized crime which had brought disgrace and lasting shame on the rair name of the village. He said there were no words strongenough to condemn the brutal assault on a defenceless woman. It was a heinous crime, but the crime that succeeded was no less heinous. Coroner Harding will begin the inquest at 2 o clock to-morrow in the corporation rooms. The only witnesses whom he will summon will be the police and the few citzens who neted in behalf of the law. He has not been able to learn the mane of any one of the lynching party.

The feeling against P. L. Eday who is said.

The feeling against P. J. Foley, who is said to have incited the negro to the crime, seems to be gaining strength and bitterness. This is probably due to numerous reports current of petty offences and diametal tragglarities practised here and at Middletown and in other national of the contractions of the contractions of the contraction of th time to time.

### DON'T GAMBLE WITH QUINN. The Great Moral Lesson Taught in Asse clation Hall Yesterday.

At the top of the bulletin board at the left of the door of the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday were brightly colored pictures of the three of clubs between the ace of hearts and the ace of diamonds. At the bottom were counterfeit presentments of the four aces. Between these symbols was an announcement that John P Quinn, an ex-gambler from Chicago, would expose the tricks of the trade in Association Hall at 3 o'clock. The announcement lured a much larger

congregation into the hall than usually at-

tends the afternoon service there, but it was

lured under false pretences. Ex-Gambles Quinn did not give away any of the business secrets of his former profession. On a table secrets of his former profession. On a table beside him were a fare box, a small roulette wheel, and several packs of cards, and with these he showed how he could deal any way he wished and turn up any color he wanted to, but he did not tell how he did it. When the congregation said it would, metaphorically speaking, bet its money on a red card in a suppositious game of rouge et noir, ex-Gambler Quinn turned upa blank card, but he failed to explain the modus operandi. He dealt no end of imaginary poker hands with a pack of marked cards, in every case giving himself the best, but beyond saving the cards were marked he did not reveal how the dealer could so manipulate them without being detected.

After this exposure, which did not expose, he talked for an hour on the evils of gambling. In the course of his harangue he said that in the twenty-five years he was a gambler he never opened a gambling house except under police protection, for which he paid large sums. Before finishing he disappeared for a short time, and when he reappeared he were the striped suit of the convict, which he said was what gambling led to. He declared, though, that he was innocent of the crime—"beating a man out of \$3,000"—which caused his imprisonment. While in prison he found a Bibe in the workshop and was converted. beside him were a fare box, a small roulette

The Cry of an Unfortunate Exile. To rur Epiron or The Sex-Sir: Your article on "Chicago as Chicago Is." published in The Sex of last Sun day, merits more than passing notice. It is a truthful and unexaggerated description of this uninteresting city, and to my mind gives an exact summary of what an outsider with unbiassed judgment may see when it is like mist from to have to spend a few days here on account of business.

I am one of those unfortunates, and how gladly I had the time when I can turn my face cas ward, "toward the rising sum," where the air is uncontaminated with smoke and cinders and the water I drink unpolluted with relace and fith.

Chicaso, June 3. and unexaggerated description of this unintere

The Man that Can Carry New York.

From the Athinay Times-Union. Hill's aggregate vote for Governor in 1888 was the argest vote ever received by any candidate in th State atthough the same men, the same newspapers, and the same industries were opposing him then that are opposing him now. Let the Chicago convention are opposing him now. Let the Chicago convention nominate him for President and he will carry this plate by a larger majority than any other candidate for President ever carried it.

# trow Would He Erjoy a Ride with Brother Binine!

with a bemocrat

From the Indianapolis Journal.

President Harrison said a few days ago to one of his closest friends: "I can cheerfully ride down Pennsylvania are one March 4 with any Republican who may be fairly at a heliography temains ted at Minneapolis 1 should feel it seculy if I had to ride down the avenu

The Rope of Southern Democrats. From the Enfanta Laily Mail. It is a condition, not a theory, confronting Mr. Cleve

land, and be can meet it in but one way-by declining to be considered in the Convention.

FREE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS. A Complaint that It Discriminates Against American Trotters.

WASHINGTON, June 5.-Complaint has been

made to the Secretary of the Treasury that the regulations of that department in regard to the free importation of animals for breeding purposes discriminate against American trotters. The complaint was made by the Walter I. Hayes, member of Congress from Iowa, and was referred by the Treasur; Department to Secretary Rusk. To Mr. Hayes's complaint that these regulations "upon expert advice of the Sec made retary of Agriculture," strike a llow at the only distinctive type of Amerihorse, Secretary Rusk has replied that the law requires that no animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed; that no discrimination is made against any breed; that the only requirement is that an animal, to be imported free of duty, should have five-sixteenths of the blood of its breed, and that, if evidence to this effect cannot be produced, surely such animals cannot be considered pure bred. "As a matter of fact," the Secretary says, " the standard trotter is purely

an American production, and consequently breeders do not need to import trotting horses to improve the American trotter, while ani-mals so imported, on the other hand, will doubtless be found to compete with American breeders."

In connection with this subject, another combreeders."

In connection with this subject, another complaint in regard to the regulations comes from a Mr. W. F. Todd, from whose letter, addressed to Senator Hale, it appears that this gentleman has purenased and fitted up a stock farm in New Brunswick. Cansola, where he is raising standard trotters, and he desires an exception made to the regulations in order that he may sell the product of his stock farm in the markets of the United States without being subject to duty. To this complaint the Secretary has replied that if Mr. Todd's stock are not sufficiently pure bred for him to furnish the evidence necessary to secure their free entry under the regulations, they should be subject to duty the same as any other horses imported into the country to compete with the products of our own farms. "If Mr. Todd," says the Secretary, takes advantage of the cheap land and cheap labor to be found in English provinces, spending his money for the improvement of the community there located and paying taxes for the support of a foreign Government, I do not see how he can expect an exception to be made in his favor so that the produce of his farm can reach American markets duty free."

# ST. ANDREW'S OWES \$217,000.

An Attempt to Reduce the Debt Brings About Hard Feeling.

The members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th street and Fifth avenue, are talking about the strained relations between their rector, the Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, and one or two of the leading member of his congregation. St. Andrew's has 1,500 communicants and a contingent congregation of 5,000. Its church edifice cost \$350,000, on which the debt is now \$217,000.

One of the dissatisfied members is William S. Hollingsworth, who was formerly associ-ated with John Daly, the "fare king." Mr. ated with John Daly, the lare king. Mr. Hellingsworth has been one of the rector's most intimate friends. They drove out together constantly, and were in onch other's company a great deal.

"About two months ago," said Mr. Hellingsworth, "Dr. Vandewater came to me almost discouraged. In his three years connection with the church, he said, he had failed to reduce the debt, and he thought it might be his duty to resign and make way for another mis

duce the dest, and he mongar to another man, duty to resign and make way for another man, I suggested that he should get Mr. John B. I suggested that he should get Mr. John B.

I suggested that he should get Mr. John E. Simpson, a millionaire member of the church, to subscribe \$25,000, provided the congregation should subscribe another \$25,000. After much persuation, Mr. Simpson consented. The parish has already raised all but about \$1,500 of their share."

At a parish meeting there was a tiff between Mr. Hollingsworth and Orison B. Smith. Dr. Vandewater tried to heal the breach, and in some way offended Mr. Hollingsworth.

"Your relations with Dr. Vandewater are still friendly?" asked the reporter of Mr. Hollingsworth.

"Not at all! Not at all!" was the reply.
John B. Simpson, the pawnbroker, who lives
at 12 West 123th street, denied that Mr. Hollingsworth had any influence in inducing him
to give the \$25,000. "The credit of that," said
Mr. Simpson, "belongs to Dr. Vandewater."

## BOME TALK

Between an East Side Bemocrat and a West Side Bemocrat About Politics. "It is strange," said an east side Domocrat to a west

side Democrat yesterday, "how everything seems to favor Tammany. Years ago, when there were but seventeen Assembly districts, a district leader was of some account, and if he could get the support of three four others, he could organize quite a bolt in the Wigwam forces. With the thirty Assembly districts, as there are to be under the new apportionment next month, a district leader won't amount to much any way, and his going out or coming in would make no

particular difference." "Is the Mar movement of the Grace Mugwimps a square one? inq ired a west aide Democrat of an east burg. South Africa, says that the Kaffir population side Democrat. "Hardry," answered the east side there is about 40,000. These natives come to the great Democrat, "It is a Hanover s pare movement."

"High J. Grant is the first Mayor of New York." declared an east side Democrat to a west side Demo-rat, "who was more popular at the end, than at the leginning of his first term, and more popular at the close of his second term than at either period."

A west side Democrat, who has had much to do with them, said to an east side Democrat, who hasn't " know the Cleveland Democrats of New York I know them well. They are an arrant set of political cowards. Fight ! There is no light in them. There is not a manidrop of political blood in the whole brood of them. They are all of them rank free traders. The most is instrious Republican would get no support from them, for they hate a good Republican as latterly as they hate a good Democrat. They built! There is no built in their feetly. It kicked them out. Within forty-eight hours they were clamoring for the nomines, and grovelling oo, in support of those who had desewhed them."

"In one marked particular," said an east side Demo cratton west side Democrat. "The Mayoralty contest of 1802 will be different from that of 1800. In that year the cry was 'Grace, Grace, Show your Pace There will be no such ery in 1892, for after the Chi-cago Convention gets done with the Syratuse Magwumps, Grace won't dare to show his face in au Democratic assemblings, and it would be an act or cruelty to sax him to."

"What the Republicans over our way are asking said an east side Democrat to a west side Democrat "is on what ground people are to vote the Republican fleket this year? What reason is there to give? What saue is there to be made prominent? What set of the Democrats in power either in Albanyor New York has been unpopular with the people? I tell you it is going to be rowing against the stream for the Republicant of New York city this year." The west side Demograf in not disagree with the conclusions of the east sider, but declared that he would feel more confident and san vention in Chicago.

Franklin County's Clean Bill of Realth, To the Epiron of The Sex-Sire While to morrate h Nashington and in every State are expressing the just resentment at the recent Mugwaling attempt at Syr ruse to befray the Democratic party of the Empire Rate and to force an unavailable candidate months national Democracy, the Introduct of Franklin country wish to have it known wherever become fathe posetty is considered a virtue, that they block no part in the pro-ceedings at Syracuse, and that to Mich step was able to rise in that assemblage of for that platfaces and point to a delegate or a word of approved from Frank-

point to a designe of a worker of the incomity.

It is a source of gret firstlen that house the promoters of the Syramor more of the serious and the gain is rule here. They got be no increment and the party stands today is referred a mile of both in the party stands today is referred a mile of both in the firstlen.

The scourge of the summer, when with thicking touch and withering bright his increase the tempera-MALONE June 2.

### Ingland Before the Storm. Ping the Athenny

Asless upon berrheient deeds, has hige in vision lifet era bleeds. And on the ber handlicht diterrates Of fraction to the trained feature. What were all earlies in precident. When the side afterness, we states sent to be a side forces, we states could

She primous to the Lord of Hosts, The range of her ofference boards. It has not taken tooy on hand and main His her had proper is active brain. Notice of stays from these trans the home, here yet and arrand and skilled to cleave the range of the with straigl of foam, we see not distant hence.

The stand to be her carrière.
The son this mother things like dice,
The other odds and to day the Fates;
As in these thys of storry dates.
When cannon cannor counterchast
A wakened, murate murate lowded,
And high in swatte of sincks the mast
Its Oghting rag outfold.

SUNBEAMS.

-A miniature copper tea kettle has been hammered out of a copper cent by Robert Ducker, foreman of a copper shop at the Bath (Ne.) Iron Works. The Lettie is perfect in every detail, and water can be boiled in it.
The words "one cent" can be seen on the bottom.
Ducker was eight hours doing the work.

-People who like to have a good long voyage to En rope, in order to get the benefit of the sea air, can al-ways find sailing ships at our ports upon which they can take passage. Some of these ships are not in a hurry to cross the Atlantic, so that the voyager can enjoy several weeks aboard, and have a very fine time.

The Columbus celebration at the Spanish port of
Pales, from which the navigator sailed, will begin on

Aug. 2 and continue to Oct. 13. The announcement of the opening of the festivities will be made by heraids going about the streets with trampets and cymba's. The whole celebration will be very picturesque, and as romantic as the Spanish mind. -John Wesley, the S-year-old son of S. Farmer. a prosperous planter near Jackson, Miss., and the young-

est of seven prothers, all of whom are big strapple, boys, is the smallest child for his age in Finds county. He is 32 inches high, weighs just 24 pounds, and bas gained only four pounds in weight in the past five years. His existence is not known outside his immediste neighborhood. He is active and intelligent.

—A young man in Newcastie, Del., having inherited
\$3,000 or \$10,000, astonished his neighbors by spending \$2,100 in three weeks and starting of with an other \$1,000 in his pocket. He bought among other things two bicycles at \$150 each, a diamond ring for

\$275, eight suits of clothes, and several 1.000 mile tickets on various railway lines. In addition to all this he hired a box for the summer at an opera house in Philadelphia.

—A famous scientific man has declared that the measure of a nation's civilization may be gauged by the amount of sulphuric acid it consumes, since this acid is an essential to the most skilful, speedy, and economical methods in the higher mechanical arts Measured by this standard, the civilization of the

United States is the highest on earth. Inscriptions on mummy cloths with a material produced only through the agency of aniphurio acid are taken as an evidence of the high civilization existing in ancient Egypt,

—There was a nevel development in the eight-hour
movement in England the other day when the domesic servants at West Hartlepool turned out in a parade by way of a "demonstration to emphasize demands for shorter hours and a weekly half-holiday." The young women marched through the streets of the town in regular military order, neatly dressed, with some show of uniform, and carrying emblems of their call-ing, such as coal scuttles, flatirons, scrubbing brushes, and other kitchen utensils. A Servants' Union is in

process of formation. It is not generally known that Edison received in one instance a fee of \$40,000 for his opinion as an electrical expert. He was employed by the company or-ganized to bore the Niagara power tunnel to examine the ground study conditions and plans, and give an ppinion as to the feasibility and practicability of the work. He received the fee named. Other experts and there was concentrated upon the plans an amount of expert knowledge such as has rarely been invoked for any one undertaking.

— About 22,000 people of the Kaffir race are settled in

one of the divisions of Cape Colony, in southern Africa.
They have a finely cultivated tract of country there,
and have made remarkable progress in civilization
within a few years. They are of a peculiarly peaceable, law abiding character, and have little use for the few rollicemen whom they keep. Mr. Gresswell, an African geographer, who knows them well, holds that they are of a higher type than the Malays, or the Maories, or the red Indians, and believes that they will become very influential in southern and contral

-The United States, Great Britain, and Germany send the greatest number of letters through the mails. The Universal Postal Union Bureau's report of the annual receipts is: German Empire. 317,426,566 france: United States, 315,-45; 284 | francs, and Great Britain, 246,276,950 francs. The United States sells more postage stamps, r makes more on them, than any other nation. The bureau reports: United States annual receipts from postage stamps, 208,713,538 francs; German Empire, 223,320,611 francs, and Great Britain, 235,693,950

-Mr. James Payn tells of a lady in Rome who bas bequeathed her whole fortune to the editor of an Italian newspaper. "the perusal of which has given her many happy hours." Mr. Payn, who is not the editor of any newspaper, is yet generous enough to say that he hopes this lady's example will be followed. It is now reported however, that the Italian editor has refused to avail himself of this windfall, and has distributed the legacy among various charitable institu-tions. It is now Mr. Payn's turn, and he comes for-ward to say that he does not believe in this raport about the conduct of the Italian editor.

-What is described as the biggest signal box, or switch lower in the world, that is, from which the largest number of switch and signal levers and electric signuls are operated, was opened in London two wasts ago. It is not the Waterloo station, where twenty-two tracks run to as many platforms and sidings. The awarehing and book signaling arrangements are to be controlled in the new box. On the day of the Universities boat race Silv talus passed the old box between signals are operated, was opened in London two weeks daybreak and midnight, an average of forty-five trains an hour. The handling of that traffic required 18,000 distanct lever motious and 20,000 electrical signals. Is four hours 173 switching operations were performed from the box. The old box was too small for the work

Mr. Molley, who arrived recently from Johannes mining camp from the different kraals a bur two handred intles away, take service in the mines for three months, and, having carned a few pounds, so home, buy a wife, and settle down. The Kaffir campa around the city are not very well behaved, for there are many low canteens, where, especially on Sunday evenings, the natives get drunk and indulge in fights, with the result that one or two are killed and a large amner wounded nearly every Sanday. The miners naminer wounded nearly every Sanday. The miners are trying to close up the canteens, but they are meeting with opposition because the liquor stores are a source of profit to the Government.

—"Sto e" for " shop" is an Americanism of natural

and reasonable growth. In early colonial days shops were also of necessity stores or depots for goods in bulk since cargues came in soldon and at few ports. Meanwhile, by the time the coast region had thickened in population and communication with Europe and tenness various parts of the country had become easter and more frequent so that there were shops which were not also stores, habit had fixed the word a upon the speech of the people, and the distinction see a store and shop has been lost. When the West to be settled, again, the shops were stores, and habit of speech still had behind it reason and Many other so called Americanism while traves for being since speech reflects the Single Mase, a muse of mirrors, is the latest

poverty at the Horticultural Exhibition in Lon-jon The victor enters the maze by a crooked passage, walled entirely by mirrors, into the central in L. toward which a number of sem-central in L. toward which a number of sementiess avenues appear to converge. Re-tiens of the visitor are presented at every im-erport and angle. A figure stands at the enthe hall and beckons with uplifted hand, and eric inctions show the figure in a hundred differ-tar ant once. The bowlidered visitors walk alout currents half-scared way, running into their own feethers and looking with distrust on every one who persuelies, unable to tell substance fr is space occupied by the maze is only forty feet by he appearance of being acres in extent,

Presbyterian Scotland has had another black eye. f the assertions that Scotland has claims to first place or drunkenness and illegitimacy, and now come nor Rodio, the Director-General of Statistics for the Lingdom of Italy, with carefully compiled statistics which indicate that Scotland has more thieves than any other country-not, perhaps, necessarily that Scotchmen are "the biggest thieves in civilization" as one Edinburgh paper comments incurnfully. Signor Bollo's figures show the trials for theft per hundred thousand inpabitants per year in Scotland to be 289, heading the list. Germany follows with 262; England with 228; Italy, 221; Belgium, 143; France, 121; Iraland, 101; Hungary, 82, and Spain, 74. The figures are not for very recent years, and may only indicate after all that Scotland catches her thieves and brings them to judgment, which other countries fall to do.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

There has been a tremendous increase of drunkenness in France since the destruction of the vines by the biloxera. Had wine is thought to be largely to blame. A correspondent of the Jewish Chronicle writes: Ireoice to read that the Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Adler. and his condjutors praise the introduction of female voices into the service of the Hammer smith Synagogue. Thus the dictum of the so-called infallible Shulchan Arurh is justly disregarded. For, according to this medizeral decision, "the voice of a woman must not be heard in the synagogue."

Anti-home rule sentiment reached its climax, perhaps, in a speach by Viscount Bury, the Conservative candidate at Birkenbead. He ended with: "There is as much difference in (sic) Ulster and the South of Ireland as there is between-France and Germany, shall I say I shall we, then, stand by and see Ulster annexed by the rest of Ireland, and subjected to-God knows

what? I trow not." [Applause ]
The ownership of an amputated arm was disputed at
his The son of a man in England, named Housley. had his arm amputated at an infirmary, and after the personnel Housley asked for the arm and the surgeon on to the infirmary and assed again for the arm. Then the boy died, and the father asked for the arm a

third time unsuccessfully. Then Housley Judge gave judgment for the defendant